

FARM RELIEF AIM OF CORN BELT MEET

Liable To Hand The Bird To Calvin

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 19.—Farm relief leaders from 24 states met here today as members of the corn belt committee of 28 to discuss the next steps to be taken in the campaign for farm relief at the hands of congress, and perhaps deliver a chastisement to the administration for its attitude toward agriculture.

The committee, organized several months prior to the time the corn area conference of 22 came into existence at the midwestern agricultural conference here in January, has a somewhat similar program to that of the latter group, but the dirt farmer's slant on the situation is claimed by farm group leaders to be more emphasized by the committee of 28, which is headed by William Hirth of Columbia, Mo.

The More Conservative Group.
The committee of 22 will meet here tomorrow at the call of George N. Peck of Moline, Ill. Both groups are committed to a federal-subsidized export corporation, and this week's sessions are the first since the defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill.

Many members of the committee of 28 are included in the personnel of the committee of 22 and fear was expressed today by Milo Reno, president of the Iowa Farmers' Union, that an effort would be made to sidetrack the more "advanced" dirt farmer's issues by the committee of 22, which he characterized as a "creature of politics."

Co-operative Marketing Urged.
The committee of 28 has endorsed a crop price based on cost of production, co-operative marketing of all farm products, as well as the principles of the McNary-Haugen bill.

Col. Smith W. Brookhart, radical victor for the republican nomination for the United States senate over Senator A. D. Cummins, was expected to meet with the committee of 28 today in an advisory capacity.

To Hand Cal the Dirt.
Brookhart's lead of 70,000 over the veteran Cummins, following the colonel's ousting by the senate and the seating of Dan G. Steck, was expected today to find an echo in the deliberations of the committee. If the dirt farmer group maintains its supremacy, it was predicted the administration would come in for a "hiding," as one member expressed it.

There were predictions that the committee of 22 would start a "Lowden for president" movement tomorrow, which would be carried into the republican state convention here the following day.

Police as Bootleggers.
A charge that five Chicago policemen aided in the transportation of a Cicero shipment and paid \$5,000 for their part in it was under investigation here today by Chief of Police Collins.

In the episode, it was said, the five bluecoats were promised \$100 each, but got nothing, incidentally having their stars and guns taken from them. They were said to have raised and paid \$5,000 for return of their stars, fearing exposure if they reported for duty without them.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, July 19.—Great Britain pound sterling, demand 4.85 15-16, cable 4.86 7-16; French francs, demand 2.16 1/2, cables 2.17; Belgium francs, demand 2.30 1/2, cables 2.31; Swiss francs, demand 19.35 1/2, cables 19.37; Italy lira, demand 3.35, cables 3.35 1/2; Sweden krona, 26.79, cables 26.80; Norway krona, 21.92, cables 21.93; Denmark krona, 26.48, cables 26.49; Creek drachma, 1.20, cables 1.20; Spanish peseta, 15.70 1/2, cables 15.72; Holland florin, 40.18, cables 40.20; Shanghai tael, 71.75, cables 72.00.

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of THE DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

**Mothers, Wives and
Daughters Are Pickets
In West Va. Strike**

(Continued from page 1)
were out in the brightest costumes they could get together.

The Scenery of Struggle.
And the men were there in that mile-long line. The men who have paralyzed the Paisley mines and started another long fight for union and life. It is a grim struggle to them, but not grim on parade day. They laughed and shouted as they marched along the valley. And one of the merry ones was a Negro, only waist-high as he stumped along on padded knees. His legs were gone, but

Only \$12.00
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Domestic Science School at
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POLICE SHAKE-UP FOLLOWS MURDER OF YOUNG EDITOR

Canton Politicians Fear Investigation

CANTON, Ohio, July 19.—A reorganization of the police department here and the removal of several officials in various other departments of the city administration are planned as a sop to the resentment aroused among Canton residents over the murder of Don R. Mellett, 36-year-old publisher of the Canton News.

Assassins' Vice Lords.

Mellett in his paper viciously assailed the booze, dope and gambling rings in the town, pointing out that these rings were intimately connected with the "higher-ups" in the police department and the city administration. It is generally accepted here that Mellett was murdered by either one of the "interested parties" in the vice traffic of the city or an imported hireling. So far no clues have been unearthed to reveal the identity of the murderer.

The censorship and the failure of the police to find any clues of importance has aroused considerable indignation.

Judge Raps Police.

"If the police don't dig up the murderer there'll be trouble down here," Judge Hubert C. Pontius declared. "There is no doubt in any one's mind that the killing of Mellett was due to his eight months' campaign against rampant vice, lack of law enforcement and political factions in the police department. Mellett had been warned repeatedly during the last ten days that he was slated for death because of his vice crusading activities, but he disregarded the warnings. The death threats came from both police and vice lords."

Lloyd Mellett, brother of the slain publisher and news editor under him on the Daily News, issued this statement tonight:

"My brother's assassination is the result of a cold conspiracy running direct from the underworld up into the high officialdom of Canton and including some of the police force. I make this charge and can back it up."

A reward of \$25,000, subscribed to by numerous individuals, is being offered for the murderers of the young editor. It is expected that during this week a \$50,000 reward will be offered.

A police officer that had been detailed to guard the home of the editor was strangely absent on the night of the murder.

Copeland Accuses the Government of Aiding the Coal Mine Owners

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.— Senator Royal S. Copeland has demanded that Coolidge "find a way to prevent a repetition of last winter's fuel disputes and coal shortage." He charges that Coolidge's recent attitude "encourages the mine owners' opposition to any 'interference' with their business."

"For the president to encourage this attitude is to defeat every formal recommendation he has made to the congress," says Copeland. "It gives an air of insincerity to the excuse made last winter that the president has no power to deal with the coal problem."

Iowa G. O. P. to Assail Coolidge's Stand on Farm Relief

DES MOINES, Ia., July 19.—The committee of 22 that unsuccessfully fought for the passage of the McNary-Haugen farm aid bill plans to hold a conference here tomorrow as to the means to be used at the coming winter session of Congress to end farm relief legislation.

It is planned to introduce a resolution at the state republican convention held here Wednesday condemning President Coolidge for his failure to aid in passing farm relief legislation and endorsing the stand taken by Col. Smith Wildman Brookhart and Senator Albert B. Cummins that the republican party neglected to carry out its promise of aiding the farmers.

Lack of Union Means Less Wages.

NEW YORK, July 19.—(F.P.)—Home and nonunion workers on gloves, lingerie, and tricot goods and for spinning mills in Germany had their wages reduced, New York trade papers report. Wage cuts are said to have enabled manufacturers to cut export prices but prices within Germany were kept at the old high levels.

The subscription price to the American Worker Correspondent is only 50 cents per year. Are you a subscriber?

Van A. Bittner, the personal representative of the international union in the Fairmont provisional district, spoke. Ellis Searless, editor of the Mine Workers' Journal, spoke, as did President Stoddard and Secretary Davis of the district union.

Fighting Songs.

And the band played lively airs and the girls sang songs of the fight that had been freshly written in the midst of the struggle. Songs that were written in the sight of the strikebreakers who were trying to starve them and in the sight of the "yellow dogs" that patrol the roads with club and gun. The songs that deal with these job thieves and gunmen were not written for Quakers. "Scab! Scab! Don't Take My Job; Away Down in the Ditch," begins one of the songs that will not make the scab's wife feel like kissing him. But there were also songs of loyalty and unionism; heart-warming songs that pealed out the message of solidarity down the mountain valley.

Floods in Bulgaria.

SOFIA, July 19.—Loss of life and heavy property damage were reported throughout Bulgaria today as a result of the overflow of rivers caused by heavy rains. Heaviest damage has been wrought in Sofia and the district of Varna.

Organize Real Support of Courageous Struggle of British Coal Miners

By J. LOUIS ENODAHL.

THE million striking coal miners of Great Britain bitterly need the assistance of the million coal miners themselves, should be increasingly active.

America's miners cannot sit idly by expecting their officials to attend to this matter satisfactorily. They must themselves be on the job, actively and persistently.

Only the great masses of the workers can win labor's victories, and they must often do this in spite of their officials. Increasing relief of the British mine strike, that has now raged nearly three months and that has received but little support from the workers of the United States, must surge upwards from the ranks of American labor.

One of the weakest links in the British strike chain, just as it is in the battles of the American labor movement, is the officialdom itself.

Thus the masses of workers in this country must rush support to the British strikers, even if it has to be done in spite of the officialdom, to provide the workers on the other side of the Atlantic with the sinews of struggle to carry on the war against the exploiters, even if it has to be done in spite of compromising officials.

American coal miners have had their bitter experiences. Take in the one state of West Virginia alone. In 1913, Tom Hagerty, an executive board member of the United Mine Workers' of America told the writer that it would be easy to organize the entire state of West Virginia. Then why was it not done? The answer may be found in the fact that Hagerty is not now on the side of the miners. He is instead a mine owner. He was not interested in unionizing the miners of the state one hundred per cent. The miners' union has been all but completely broken in this state. Nevertheless, the spirit of unionism again flares in the Fairmont Field.

Similarly, Tom L. Lewis, former president of the United Mine Workers, the highest official position in the gift of the miners, is now an agent of the New River (West Virginia) Mine Operators' Association. Only recently William B. Wilson, former secretary-treasurer of the miners' union, who was later sent to congress and then became secretary of labor in Wilson's cabinet, was revealed as a West Virginia mine owner.

It cannot be expected that President John L. Lewis, who wants to become a secretary of labor in Coolidge's cabinet, the instrument of the government of the employers, will exert himself to aid the miners' strike in Great Britain, against the capitalist government of that country, any more than he fights the capitalist government of the United States. But that is just another

All this is much more apparent to labor in the Soviet Union, that has been thoroly schooled against treason in its own ranks, than it is to British workers, who are still learning their bitter lessons in the hard school of experience, and even less so to American labor, that quietly acquiesces in the open alliance of its officials with its employers.

It is under pressure from the Soviet workers that the British labor officialdom has agreed to a meeting of the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity Committee in Paris, July 26, to discuss more effective aid to the striking miners.

The workers of the United States will not be represented at this conference thru actual representatives. But their voice can be heard thru the sending of sufficient relief funds to hearten the workers in their struggle and to serve notice on the general council of the British Trade Union Congress that American labor is with the rank and file of British labor.

American workers should learn all the facts about the British mine strike. That will inevitably result in greater sympathy and solidarity between the workers on both sides of the Atlantic. It will lead to greater efforts to halt all coal shipments to England with the appeal to miners and transport workers of "No scab coal to England!" American workers must organize real support of the British coal miners' strike.

CONNECTICUT COLLECTS \$12,500 OF \$15,000 GOAL FOR RELIEF OF THE PASSAIC TEXTILE STRIKERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 19.—The state of Connecticut is completing its drive for \$15,000.

Following the completion of the drive for \$10,000 the state committee for Passaic textile strikers' relief made a concerted drive for an additional \$5,000. Of this amount \$2,500 has been raised in the last two weeks. The amounts collected are as follows:

June 20—Hartford	\$263.55
June 21—Middletown	14.00
Workers (Communist) Party	10.50
Wallingford	29.00
June 24—Naugatuck	188.86
June 25—Derby	64.38
June 26—Waterbury	455.35
June 27—Waterbury picnic	40.24
June 27—Literature	36.05
June 30—New London	* 187.36
July 1—Norwich	168.74
July 3—Bridgeport	629.20
July 4—Bridgeport	25.88
July 4—Literature	5.25
July 6—Norwalk	50.00
July 8—New Haven	28.74
July 10—New Britain	351.67

*Of this \$66.16 was given to the textile strikers of New London.

*Of this \$85.11 was given to the New London strikers.

The committee also arranged a



Don't Keep Your Nose
to the Grindstone
All the Time.

Turn Out to the Fifth
Annual Party

CHICAGO PRESS PICNIC

AUGUST 1

A joint picnic of The DAILY WORKER and 22 other working class papers in all languages,

AT

RIVERVIEW PARK

There will be
Russian Dancers



Gay, colorful folk dances
of workers

FOOT-BALL GAME

Workers' Sports Club

vs.

Roosevelt Athletic
Association

NO EXTRA CHARGE MADE
TO SEE THIS GAME

GAMES OF ALL KINDS



SPEAKERS:

WM. Z. FOSTER
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ADMISSION

50 CENTS AT THE GATE,
40 CENTS IN ADVANCE—
and every ticket good for

15 CONCESSIONS

in the Amusement Park.

TICKETS SOLD AT Workers' Book Store, 19 S. Lincoln St., and The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

Woman Members

Attention!

A special meeting of woman members, Local Chicago, Workers (Communist) Party, will take place on Wednesday, July 21, 8 p. m.

at FOLKETS HUS, 2733 Hirsch Blvd.

Be sure to attend and help get the women's work of Chicago started.

I. R. T. STRIKERS STAND FIRM FOR THE REAL UNION

Fierce Fight Made to Spread the Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, July 18.—Following the attempt to induce the strikers of the Interborough Rapid Transit company to go back to work with mere reinstatement at their old pay, the Consolidated Railroad Workers' Union announces its terms thru John L. Sherman, the strikers' publicity director, as follows:

"We have announced certain conditions on which we will remain firm, including the recognition of the Consolidated. But regardless of what may develop in conference we are open to mediation. The strikers are unalterably opposed to an increase of fare on the subway, in their own interest and in the interest of the public."

A Few Timid Yield to Threat

The company boasts over the return to work of a few men who have been intimidated by the company's unheard of threat to take away the personal property of the strikers. One of these was Harry Post, father of fourteen children, sole support of his aged mother and owner of a farm in Columbia County. He was one of the defendants named in the Interborough suit, and feared the loss of his little farm for "damages to the Interborough."

Five of the striking motormen, acting as a committee, have called on Mrs. Lillian R. Shire, head of the alien division of the State Department of Labor, and complained that the company was withholding pay due them in violation of the labor law and the penal code.

Company Seizes Pay Due.

Mrs. Shire said the case was clear and that the company could be forced to pay the wages, impounded by court order at petition of the Interborough in its suit against the strikers for \$239,000 damages. The amount of the wages impounded is \$2,000.

Mr. Quackenbush, attorney for the company, however, states that this is a mistake, as the law provides only that wage payments shall be made in cash in order to prevent firms paying men in "company orders," but that there is no law to prevent companies from seizing pay due for damages in a suit brought against strikers. He will appear before the Labor Department Monday to uphold this seizure of wages.

Bosses Protect Company Union.

The company is steadily protecting its company union, and when asked if the strike leaders Lavin, Bari and Phelan might come back to work, Shuckenbush hinted that this would not be allowed as it would antagonize the brotherhood. No matter what may happen, we are not going to do anything offense to that general committee," he said affectionately of his scab company union.

Strike Spreads.

Meanwhile, more men from the power houses have been walking out, and the power is failing in spite of the scabs rushed into the power houses where they are housed and fed. "Mechanical trouble" on the Lexington avenue line caused a delay of nearly an hour to those who were daring enough to ride behind scabs running trains with faulty power.

Thirty-five men from the East Ninety-eighth street barns marched in a body to the headquarters of the Consolidated at Manhattan Casino and joined the strike. Pickets are bringing in men continually. Three water tenders at the East Fifty-ninth street power house, joined the strikers when ordered to serve as scab firemen at the Seventy-fourth street plant.

All Vote Against Company Union.

The Consolidated union is jubilant over the referendum returns from 9,000 transit employees, dealing with the question of a real union as opposed to the company union and improved working conditions. "Substantially less than 200 of the men who voted did not favor these demands," said the strikers' publicity director.

"We believe that most of these 200 were fakes sponsored by the company. We consider this to be extremely significant of the support of the strike by the transit employees."

May Tie Up B. M. T. and Edison

The strikers intimate that they have conferred with workers of the Edison power plants concerning attempts being made by the Interborough to get scab power from the Edison power houses. Also, a committee has been in conference with employees of the other traction line, the Brooklyn-Manhattan Traction company.

Developments may come from these conferences, as the B. M. T. lines were tied up for some time Friday morning by failure of power.

Chicago Workers Greet Victims of Open Shop Injunction



Freida Reicher, Evelyn Dornfield, Florence Corn and Oscar Simons were greeted with wild cheers as they left Cook County jail after serving 30 days

for defying Judge Sullivan's anti-picketing edict in the dressmakers' strike of 1924. After the demonstration before the jail they marched down thru

the garment shop district to the headquarters of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. Delegations representing a number of shops, the

Women's Trade Union League, Local 52 of the Millinery Workers' Union and members of the Furriers, Painters, Carpenters and Typographical unions

participated in the demonstration. The above picture was taken on the jail steps and doors, part of the reception throng.

ASK ACTION OF CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL OF N. Y.

Furriers' Union Wants Labor Candidates

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, July 19.—A communication from the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, signed by Ben Gold, manager, requesting the Central Trades and Labor Council to call a conference to nominate labor candidates for the coming election, was read at the regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council. It was referred to the executive board for action.

Government In Hands of Enemies.

The communication recited in detail how both the republican and democratic parties have in the past acted against the interests of the working class. It pointed to the fact that during the present democratic administration over 700 members of the Furriers' Union have been arrested for strike activity. Also that 7,000 members of the police force are now being used to protect scabs in the Interborough Rapid Transit strike. It also showed how the republican majority in the New York state legislature has opposed the interests of the workers.

On the basis of these conclusions it urged the nomination of labor candidates as the only remedy.

Protest to Walker.

A committee of five, headed by President Joseph Ryan, was appointed to visit Mayor Walker and protest against the action of the board of superintendents in eliminating the name of Abraham Lefkowitz from the list of those eligible for appointment as first assistant teacher in history and civics.

The board of superintendents made its decision on July 1. Its action followed charges dating back six years, when the teachers' union, in which he is active, was attacked for alleged radical tendencies.

The committee consists of Joseph Ryan, Joseph S. McDonagh, Edward J. Hannah, Jerome B. Keating and Thomas J. Curtis.

Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one?

Statement on I. R. T. Injunction

NEW YORK CITY—This injunction like other injunctions against strikers drastically invades the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and press. It abrogates fundamental American rights and turns the strikers over to the usurped power of the tyrannical equity courts.

It is another strike-breaking weapon used by Hedley and the I. R. T. to break this magnificent revolt of sorely exploited workers.

This injunction suit is based squarely upon the company union and its accompanying "yellow dog" contract both of which deprive workers

A BIRD OF PREY



Oliver Harriman, banker, back from Europe where he studied the possibilities of profiting from the perilous financial condition of Europe.

GERMAN PRESS ASKS REVISION OF DAWES PLAN

Threatens America with Economic Reprisals

BERLIN, July 19.—Overtures are being made in the German press for a revision of the Dawes plan. For some time the German press has in spasmodic attempts called for a revision of the Dawes plan. Now since the Anglo-French debt settlement the German press is carrying on an intense campaign in that direction.

It is stated that France agrees to reduce the indemnity annuities if England reduces those of France. England, in turn, declares that she is prepared to do so if the American bankers will give her like consideration.

The German press points out that unless the United States takes steps to cut down the war debt annuities that she will be faced with an economically united Europe bent on reprisals for America's "Shylocklike attitude."

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Workers (Communist) Party

SECURITY LEAGUE SPEAKER FINDS NEW YORK WORKERS TOO WISE TO FALL FOR HIS DEMOCRACY BUNK

By J. O. BENTALL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 19.—"The best that I can say for the revolution of 1776 is that it laid a basis for the social revolution in America," was the first sentence spoken by Jay Lovestone in his debate with George Hiram Mann in the Central Opera House. The vast mass that had packed the auditorium cheered and shouted in a burst of enthusiasm that shook the huge building.

I. R. T. Striker Speaks.

This high pitch to which the audience was brot was to be over-reached only when at the close of the debate the chairman read a credential of the I. R. T. strike committee, carried by James Walsh and the representative of the subway strikers appeared to address the assembly. The mass arose and with one voice greeted their fellow worker.

The debate was held under the joint auspices of the Workers School of New York and the National Security League.

Mr. Mann spoke for the National Security League and Jay Lovestone for the Workers (Communist) Party. Scott Nearing was chairman.

Mann began by relating that his father had worked for \$50 a month supporting a wife and seven children, and that the speaker while in tender years had to pitch in to help pay the bills that accumulated, and because of this privilege he declared "this is the best system god ever made." But his next sentence gave got a rather severe jolt as he continued, "Of course it isn't perfect and there are many imperfections to be found."

Stupid Contradictions.

The speaker rambled along falling into such stupid contradictions that the audience was kept in an uproar much of the time. "We have representatives of government," he said, "and we return our representatives to congress every two years no matter how bad they are," and another roar went thru the auditorium, which set the flustered gentleman on another track saying:

"I am glad you don't all agree with me. What a stupid world we would have if you did."

Deplores I. R. T. Strike.

He enlightened his audience with stating that he deplored that the I. R. T. strikers should be so misled as to have lawyers from the American Civil Liberties Union defend them when a "hundred Wall Street lawyers would be ready to serve for nothing."

Then he stumbled along and said that "the constitution was full of mistakes, because it was drafted by fallible men." But still it was so good that "a shoemaker who earned only \$4 a day could be compelled to hire a bookkeeper to keep track of his income so that he might not cheat the income tax collector."

The speaker informed his hearers that he had worked himself up from a newspaper boy to a Wall Street lawyer and that this country has an opportunity for all to do likewise.

Lovestone was simply up against it. For nothing so staggers a debater as a stupid opponent, and here was a sample of the worst kind. It was a shame to slaughter this specimen of combined sincerity and stupidity. There was nothing else to do and Lovestone proceeded with the slaughter.

He showed how Lincoln had been compelled to raise an army to do away with one of the gross injustices protected by the constitution. He showed how the constitution was put over by a select few in secret, and pointed out that if it had been submitted to the people they would have turned it down. "Hamilton was the Mellon of 1776," declared Lovestone.

Rule by Injunction.

Lovestone went on to show how rigid the constitution is, how hard it is to amend it, how the government used the injunction against the workers, the cabinet system, the power of the president who "while uncrowned still rules with the dollar mark on his forehead." He showed up the government as strikebreaker and oppressor of the workers, while it protects the wealthy and the big thieves such as Mellon and Pepper and Doheny and Sinclair.

State and federal government now cost us over \$10,000,000,000 a year and the workers and farmers get nothing out of it," he concluded.

In rebuttal Mr. Mann declared that all this did not bother him, "for in a

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SUMMER SCHOOL OPENS CLASSES IN NEW YORK

Announce Full Course of Studies

NEW YORK, July 19.—The national summer training school now in session has worked out a complete list of references for the seven courses that it will give. These references will include 18 main text books and 80 books or magazines to which specific reference will, at various times, be made. The 18 main text books are the following:

Lenin on Organization; Party Organization, Jay Lovestone; Social Forces in American History, A. M. Simons; State and Revolution, Lenin; Infants, Stock and Bondage, Lenin; Imperialism, Lenin; Communist Manifesto, Marx; Class Struggles in France, 1848, Marx; 18th Brumaire, Marx; Revolution and Counter-Revolution, Marx; Critique of the Gotha Program, Marx; Wage Labor and Capital, Marx; Value, Price and Profit, Marx; Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, Engels; Historical Materialism, Bukharin; Peoples Marx, Borchardt; Theory and Practice of Leninism, Stalin; History of the Russian Communist Party, Zinoviev (Workers Monthly).

The full course of studies, as finally determined, are:

July 19 to 25—America Today; Instructor, Jay Lovestone. One week.

July 19 to 26—American (Communist) Party and Problems, W. W. Weinstein. One week.

July 26 to 31—Theory and Practice in American Trade Unions, William F. Dunn. One week.

July 26 to 31—American (Communist) Organization Structure and Problems, Jack Stachel. One week.

July 19 to 31—American Economic and Social History, A. Trachtenberg. Two weeks.

July 19 to 31—History of the American Working Class, Anton Bimba. Two weeks.

July 19 to 31—Application of Marxism-Leninism to American Problems, Bert Wolfe. Two weeks.

In addition to these, an elective course will be given, that can be taken by all students desirous of attending, a special course in Methods of Teaching in Communist and Workers' Schools, Instructor D. Benjamin.

Furthermore, special trips to and lectures on such subjects as the Passaic strike, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union strike, visit to Wall Street, Stock Exchange, big factories in the New York district, also special functionaries' meetings and speakers' conferences, that will be called during the two weeks of the course, will all be given.

Industrial Organizers of Section 4 Meet Fri.

N. Green, industrial organizer of Section No. 4 of the Workers (Communist) Party of Chicago, announces that a conference of all industrial organizers of nuclei in that section will be held on Friday, July 23, at 19 S. Lincoln St., 8:00 p. m.

Getting Down to Brass Tacks

By BERT MILLER,

Organizer District No. 1.

DURING the past few months District No. 1 has held a number of functionaries' conferences. These conferences were very much worth while, so far as they furnished an opportunity to reach the leading comrades of the various units on the broad general questions of party work. However, they had one serious shortcoming. This was that they did not furnish an opportunity for the detailed discussion of organization problems which is necessary. For this reason bi-weekly conferences have been arranged to which are invited only the section and city organizers of Boston and vicinity. The purpose of these conferences is to increase the strength of these nuclei, to aid them in every possible way until they have grown to maturity, and are established on a functioning basis. The merits of this scheme were discussed and the experiment will be watched with great interest by the other organizers.

Redistribution of Forces.

The sessions are also used for the redistribution of forces. For instance, an election campaign is coming, when considerable work will have to be done in the residential district. This organization conference will serve as a clearing house for the placing of our forces in such a way that we can best carry out the campaign.

One organizer made a serious criticism, because she felt her district had been organized on an improper basis. She felt that there should be a consolidation of 2 sections and the separation of one very distant unit from her section. At this conference we were able to have a discussion between the organizers of the localities concerned as to whether the consolidation would weaken or strengthen their units and whether it would help matters generally.

Discuss C. I. Decision.

First of all we take up the Communist International decision on organization in the greatest detail. Each paragraph is read and discussed in the light of the situation in our district. In this way it is possible for the city and section organizers to cover in a definite and systematic manner all the chief points on organization in the Communist International decisions. The discussion centers around how the points made in the Communist International decisions can be applied locally.

Exchange of Experience.

Following the discussion on the Communist International decisions, we have an exchange of experiences. In some cases the discussion centers around one particular topic, like "How can we increase attendance at meetings," "How can we secure greater activity on the part of comrades," etc.

Organizers tell the latest wrinkles in organization that they have put across. For instance, one organizer has just reorganized his section in the following way. He found that he had 3 nuclei which contained comrades who were not strong enough politically to establish these units on a functioning basis. On the other hand he had 3 concentration groups which previous-

Former Secretary of State Traveling in Italy



Charles Evans Hughes is here seen walking in Rome under the guidance of a fascist official. It is reported that the former secretary of state is about to throw his hat in the ring for the G. O. P. presidential nomination. Perhaps he is studying fascism with an eye to future contingencies!

Where Is Russia Going?

ARTICLE I.

By HARRISON GEORGE.

REVOLUTIONARY workers will give full credit to the Industrial Workers of the World for the past struggles it led against the bosses, and will regret that, aside from minor and desultory conflicts, it is not living up to its old tradition and at present leads no great numbers in wage battles against capitalism.

This cessation of active struggle against capitalism, together with the fact that the I. W. W. has allowed an anarchist element within it to push it up to its old tradition and at present leads no great numbers in wage battles against capitalism.

1. That the workers' revolution in Russia has been betrayed by political bureaucrats.

2. That the Russian Communist Party has "delayed capitalist economic development in Russia eight years."

3. That Soviet Russia is "going back to capitalism."

4. That a dictatorship suppresses the "rights" of free speech and press and the right to strike is "taken away."

What the article proposes should be done about it is the following: "The thing for the workers of Russia and everywhere to do is to leave off chasing the political will-o'-the-wisp and establish the industrial state with its workers' self-government." Expressing the intention behind this better than the anarchists themselves do, we see that the meaning inherent in it presents us with another assertion, as follows:

5. That, given the present situation, the Russian workers should abolish government in all its coercive and forceful forms, and limit their social machinery to the production and distribution of commodities.

6. That, given the present situation, the Russian workers should abolish government in all its coercive and forceful forms, and limit their social machinery to the production and distribution of commodities.

THE same article appearing in language papers of the I. W. W. also carried other assertions, such as that there was "graft in Russia." We may grant that in a nation of 142,000,000 there may be some grafters yet uncaught. But these do not reflect any general situation or any policy of government and certainly prove nothing. That a chairman of the I. W. W. executive board should think it worth while dragging this in is, however, to be wondered at.

We can leave this, too, out of reckoning as proving nothing about the policy of the organization, and take up the above points in articles that are to follow and show them to be purely capitalist propaganda.

WE do not say that all who call themselves anarchists are deliberate traitors. Many in the I. W. W. are quite honest in their beliefs. Some do not recognize their beliefs as anarchistic and deny that they are anarchists. But this does not alter the fact.

When, however, such elements build up a group inside the organization, drive out of office the secretary elected by overwhelming vote of the members, as was done in the M. T. W. by the Pettersson-De Chaney clique, when they pass the office around among themselves like a plaything, when they are joined by Roger Francezon, who, as M. T. W. delegate to the last general convention, pledged that the M. T. W. would not withdraw from the I. W. W., yet who sits in the executive board should think it worth while dragging this in is, however, to be wondered at.

We can leave this, too, out of reckoning as proving nothing about the policy of the organization, and take up the above points in articles that are to follow and show them to be purely capitalist propaganda.

WHILE technically that article acquired by this means the importance of an official document and we can ignore the name of its nondescript writer, it is actually the work of only one element in the I. W. W., the anarchists. But since the other elements, those they object to such things, make no effective objection, the necessity arises to take up the issues raised by the article and show its anti-labor character.

The article is far too long to reprint here, but the writer aims to give its essential points and show how contrary they are to any interest of the working class, how they aid capitalism by imposing capitalist ideas upon the minds of workers, and really are contrary to the purposes of the I. W. W. What are the essential assertions of the article "After Eight Years?"

In the United States there is a capitalist government. It is to the interest of workers to oppose it. In Russia there is a workers' government. Workers should support it. But anarchists in the I. W. W. oppose it. How this happens and what it means will be told in articles to come.

(To be continued, next page)

BRITISH GENERAL STRIKE GIVES LESSONS TO LABOR MOVEMENT, IS VIEW OF COMINTERN EXECUTIVE

The executive committee of the Communist International, after the British general strike, held a session in Moscow for the purpose of considering the lessons to be learned by the workers of the whole world from that tremendous experience. The importance of that great event cannot be overestimated. Except for the sharp class struggles in Germany in 1918-19, nothing so important as the British general strike has faced the working class since the Russian revolution which established the Soviet government.

It is imperative that the workers of the whole world receive the true estimate of the British general strike. It is of course beyond question that all revolutionary workers must and will look to the Communist International for the clear presentation of the British general strike.

Lesson of the Strike.

This presentation has been given in the "Theses on the Lessons of the British General Strike," passed unanimously by the recent session of the executive committee of the Comintern.

The August number of the Workers Monthly, soon to be out, will publish these remarkable theses in full. This is an opportunity for all revolutionary workers to do their cause a service by seeing that the August Workers Monthly gets into the hands of all workers in shops and mills and in their residential neighborhood, who are capable of serious study of the biggest event of recent years in working class life.

The theses will be published in the Workers Monthly. But here we publish an article from the Pravda of Moscow which analyzes the Comintern theses:

The Communist International on the British Strike

EVERY-conscious Bolshevik must only carefully read but also thoroughly study the theses on the lessons of the British strike adopted unanimously by the executive committee of the Communist International.

In the theses of the executive of the Comintern is given, in a concise and compact form, an analysis of the British events in May. The theses contain an exposition of the social and economic basis of the British strike. They lay bare the strategy of the capitalists, the Baldwin government, the right and "left" leaders, and of the Communist Party. They define the position of the British strike in the international situation, derive the chief lessons therefrom, outline the future perspectives and developments and accordingly point out the resulting tasks of the Comintern and its sections.

Dialectics of the Guide.

The approach by which the Comintern was guided was the tried and proven point-of-view of Leninist dialectics. To understand the meaning of a certain phenomena or social event in a Leninist way, means to search for and to find its particular characteristics, to understand their main symptoms, to show the connection between these basic elements and the emerging features of subsequent links, and to point out concretely the possible and most probable transitory stage to further developments. The British general strike has its own peculiar nature, from its flows peculiar lessons, and it confronts the British Communist Party and the whole Comintern with peculiar specific tasks.

Role of the Unions.

The British class conflict in May has underscored with numerous lines the completely singular role of the British trade unions. This peculiar role of the trade unions in England, which is forcing itself to the forefront, is founded on deep social and historic conditions. Comrade Lenin had many times emphasized the fact that the trade unions are the fundamental organization base of the labor movement in England. It is characteristic that the remarkable historical process to the left of the British workers proceeded before all and first of all thru the trade unions. Hence, it was not an accident but a fully legitimate and politically correct step of the British Communist Party to issue the slogan: "All power to the general council of the trade unions." The local committees and the committees of action, which were organized by and around the trade unions, had begun spontaneously to develop into organizations analogous to our soviets.

With the further growth and rise of the trade union movement in England puts the starting point for the further uncovering of class antagonisms, the starting point for a new movement on a new basis. Hence, the Communist International has rightly declared that the cause of the British miners is the cause of the world proletariat. "The miners' strike is at present the decisive link in the international class struggle."

The miners' strike may become the starting point for the further uncovering of class antagonisms, the starting point for a new movement on a new basis.

This characteristic shock role of the trade union movement in England puts before the British revolutionaries the task of strengthening their influence in the trade unions and among the masses organized by them. The British Communists must orientate themselves, not on leaving the trade unions, but on winning a majority within them. Not in any country is it possible to win the masses disregarding the trade unions. And this is particularly true with regard to England. Not by disregarding the trade unions but thru the trade unions, increasing the trade union emphasis in its everyday work, by all means strengthening its authority in the trade unions; thus will the British Communist Party lead the working class to victory. In connection with this, the importance of the so-called "Minority Movement" increases tremendously.

Win the Unions.

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PLUTES FEAR BREAD RIOTS MAY LEAD TO REVOLT

Dread Repetition of the French Revolution

Will the mounting price of bread in France bring revolution? That question, according to the New York Times Paris correspondent, is alarming official circles. The bread problem, he says, has been back of every great French social upheaval.

Français Worthless

The franc today is worth scarcely 1/8 of prewar. We perhaps think of it as a remote problem, of interest only to financiers. But to the French worker the decline of the franc means that the price of bread rises faster than wages can keep pace.

Bread Riots.

French capitalists know that bread riots led up to the French revolution of 1789 which abolished feudalism and the monarchy. As early as 1775 in Dijon, Auxerre, Amiens and Lille the people took the houses of monopolists, destroyed their furniture and smashed their flour mills. At Paris they plundered the bakeries and distributed food to the crowd.

Riots Lead in Revolt.

In 1782 and 1783 the riots began again. In 1786 the Lyons silk weavers struck for higher wages to meet the increasing cost of bread. They were suppressed and 3 leaders hanged.

By December 1789 the rioting developed into revolt. And always it was bread. Peasants and workers forced well-to-do farmers to sell grain at a fair price. They seized the grain of speculators and distributed it. They demanded better wages and abolition of taxes that kept up the price of food.

In Paris the first open battle was fought around the paper factory of a capitalist who answered the demand for bread with the suggestion that the workers eat hay. Twelve soldiers were killed and 80 wounded. On the people's side 200 were killed and 300 wounded.

Fear Another Revolution.

So the revolution was born in bread riots. The parliament or estates-general was summoned to save the government from bankruptcy. The 3rd estate, representing the commons, declared itself the national assembly. The driving force was the demand of half-starved workers for bread. Kropotkin in his Great French revolution says, "At the time when the famine was growing more and more severe the people knew that in Paris and the vicinity there was food enough to feed everybody, and the poor said to one another that without an insurrection the monopolists would never leave off starving the people."

Speculators Control Wheat.

Today, as 150 years ago, there is plenty of wheat in France, as the French minister of agriculture admits. But as in the era preceding the great French revolution, it is in the hands of capitalist speculators who take advantage of the government's currency inflation to boost the price until the worker can't buy enough bread for his family. The milling trust is reported an important factor in this holdup.

Steel Trust to Give 25c Medal for 25 Years Toil

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 19.—A very "liberal" member of the United States Steel corporation has made a suggestion which appears to have been accepted by the heads of the concern. All workers loyal and true to the corporation for 25 years are going to get a silver medal. (This token of appreciation is worth 25 cents.)

They are going to receive a 25-cent medal—one cent a year for 25 years faithful service.

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Bicknell, Ind., Coal Miners Send \$591 More to Aid Passaic Strikers

PASSAIC, N. J., July 19.—The following letter, with a check for \$591 has been received by the General Relief Committee of Textile Strikers, 743 Main Ave., Passaic, N. J.:

"Fellow Workers:
Please find enclosed a check for \$591 from Local Union No. 884, United Mine Workers of America, of Bicknell, Ind. As you remember I sent in advance of this a check for \$250 which makes \$841 we have sent you. Hope this will be a great benefit in helping win the strike and with good luck and best wishes, I remain,

"Alberty Henry, Treas. Local 884, United Mine Workers of America, Bicknell, Ind."

NEW YORK LABOR AWAITS CONEY ISLAND CONCERT

To Jam Stadium with 25,000 Workers

NEW YORK, July 19.—A grand concert will take place in the Coney Island Stadium at Surf Ave and 6th street, Coney Island, Saturday evening, August 28, at 8:30 p. m.

Organized labor in New York will stage the biggest demonstration held in the country for the benefit of the textile strikers when they pack the Coney Island Stadium having a seating capacity of 25,000. The concert will be featured with an unusual classic program. A few of the outstanding features will be Fokins' Ballet, known throughout the world for their beautiful and artistic performances, two of the most popular symphony orchestras now playing in New York City and one of the best choirs along the Atlantic seaboard. Other features are being arranged that will be announced later.

All labor unions of Greater New York, fraternal societies, liberal and radical groups are urged to mobilize all their forces behind this affair. All are called on to buy and sell tickets and advertise this concert.

This concert will be held under the auspices of the general relief committee of the Textile Strikers' Conference of New York City. Put your shoulders to the wheel and pack the Stadium and help put the Passaic strike over the top to a final victory and aid in the establishment of a strong, powerful union in the textile industry.

Brownsville Has Second Passaic Relief Conference

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., July 19.—A second relief conference for the Passaic textile strikers was held at the Miners' Hall here. Brother Thomas Bevan, delegate of Local Union No. 2086, United Mine Workers of America; W. S. Zimmerman, chairman of the conference and organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and Brother Robert Norman of West Brownsville, delegate from the central trades council—all of them veterans in many battles of the workers—were among the trade union delegates that were present to aid the Passaic textile workers carry on their fight against the mill barons.

Plans were made to hold a milk tag day for the strikers. Large cash donations have been sent to Passaic from this section by trades unions and fraternal organizations.

Chicago Electrotypers Aid Passaic Strikers

Chicago Electrotypers' Union No. 3 donated \$50 to the Passaic strike relief. The following greeting accompanied the check:

"Enclosed herewith please find our check for \$50, which is a contribution from our organization towards the success of your present struggle.

"With best wishes for your success,
"Fraternally,
"Frank R. Adams, President."

Elevator Constructors Send Check to Passaic

PASSAIC, N. J., July 19.—Local No. 15 of the International Union of Elevator Constructors, sent \$15 for Passaic strike relief, explaining that "the condition of our general fund at the present time is such that we are unable to make a larger contribution, but I can assure you of the hearty sympathy of our organization and our approval of your efforts to organize the textile workers."

Sustain Fire Fighters Raise

WASHINGTON—(FP) — International headquarters of the Fire Fighters' Union in Washington has been notified that the Missouri supreme court has upheld the wage increase of \$30 a month which the voters of St. Louis gave the members of Local 73 in April, 1925. The city council in St. Louis refused to abide by the referendum and the local appealed to the courts. The men will get \$350 each as back pay.

CHARLIE, BROTHER OF THE LATE "BILL" BRYAN, IS IN THE RACE FOR GOVERNORSHIP OF NEBRASKA



Bryan is in the campaign for governor of Nebraska on a platform which calls for no increase in the two cent gasoline tax, enforcement of the prohibition laws and other odds and ends. There are others in the field—all capitalist politicians so far.

LABOR CHAUTAUQUA IN MINING CAMPS INSPIRES UNION FIGHT FOR MINERS' NATIONALIZATION

By ESTHER LOWELL, Federated Press.

DAGUS MINES, Pa., July 19. (FP)—Over the hills from Kersey and up the hollows from the strung-out settlement of Dagus Mines, even from non-union Byrndale, 12 miles away, miners and their wives and children trooped to the Labor Chautauqua in the hall of Local 2044, United Mine Workers. The season's fourth Chautauqua sponsored by District 2 came to this isolated community where formerly 600 men worked. The three mines of the Northwestern Mining & Exchange Co., an Erie railroad subsidiary, have been closed since April 1.

The youngsters' eyes nearly popped out watching with delight the clever volunteer entertainers—most of them from miners' families themselves. The "sweethearts of the Labor Chautauqua," the Waughman sisters, Leila and Maude, lived up to their name with their singing and recitations.

Joe Martin did a fast Charleston to the tune of Steve Bacha's mouth-organ and Alec Macready and John Marusa put on a funny mock boxing-match—all four boys coming up from Madera. The Noel sisters and brother, the Phillips' father and sons, Vivian Ballet the dancer—all of them cheered the crowd. With not a movie nor a radio in town and only three telephones (two for the company), Dagus Mines couldn't help causing the treat!

Nationalization Still an Issue.

Speeches sandwiched between the entertainment during three days all tended to show that the soft coal industry can no longer be run chaotically as it is and give the miners a living. Brophy, president District 2; James Mark, vice president; Paul W. Fuller, educational director in charge of the Labor Chautauquas; and Clara Johnson, assistant to Fuller, spoke—all urging the miners to study their problems, to learn about the nationalization of coal program to which the union is officially committed.

Brophy quoted the engineers' indictment of the present management of the industry. He told the miners to

work with other groups of workers for the accomplishment of nationalization when democrats and republicans turn them down.

Women's Auxiliary.

Many of the younger women and girls of 16 to 20 attended the special women's meetings and joined the new women's auxiliary, Local 3, formed with Miss Johnson's assistance. How America Lives will be studied by the group. Local 1, Coalport, has 59 women learning about industrial relations; while Local 2, Madera, has 30 devoting themselves to public ownership. Miss Johnson is the young Sagamore school teacher who wrote songs for the strikers' choir to sing to scabs when picketing was banned.

Need Funds.

Coalport, Madera and Grass Flats have each enjoyed the Labor Chautauqua this summer. Other mining towns are clamoring for their chance, but funds for the Chautauqua have to be raised outside of miners' pockets. The district union treasury cannot finance even this important work when so much relief has to be paid. Last season Fuller held 10 Labor Chautauquas, all over the district. The response is always worth the effort, bucking up the spirit of the miners and their families in this trying period. Fuller is hoping that enough friends of the miners can be found with the means to give for carrying on Labor Chautauquas throughout this region for the rest of the summer.

R. R. Workers on City Transport Should Act with Electric Unions

The suburban service of the Illinois Central is now electrified. It is no different than that of the elevated service of the streets. It is no different whether steam or electric power is used, the employees are engaged in the transportation of the same commodity, the commuter.

But if the employees of the city lines go out on strike the railroad employee thinks of himself as a railroad employee and will stay on the job of transporting commuters. Thousands of commuters will be forced to the steam lines. It will be necessary to run hundreds of extra trains and the use of hundreds of extra railroad employees.

The railroad employee will be forced to scab on the carmen, should they go out on strike. It is time that the rank and file of the several transportation unions got together, instead of allowing themselves to be used to defeat each other by their officers and the corporations.

Between Ten and Twenty Injured in Ohio Train Wreck

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., July 19.—Between ten and twenty persons were reported injured near Summitville, O., when a Pittsburgh-Fort Wayne and Chicago passenger was wrecked.

The night express, which had been routed over the Allianc, O.-Rochester, Pa., branch track, struck an open switch, derailing three cars.

JAMES GAINS CONTROL OF BIG RAILROAD

Is One of 10 Richest Men In Nation

Wealth produced by workers in copper, silver and gold mines has enabled one man to gain virtual control of one-seventh of the railroad mileage of the United States. This comes to light with the announcement that Arthur Curtis James, copper magnate, has secured a controlling interest in the Western Pacific railroad. This probably makes him the largest railroad stockholder in America.

One of 10 Richest.

James is reckoned one of the country's 10 richest men. He is one of the 3 or 4 owners of the Phelps-Dodge corporation with enormously profitable metal mines in Arizona, New Mexico and over the border in Mexico. As a director of Morgan's First National Bank of New York and trustee of the United States Trust Co. he is a partner in the money trust which, according to the Pujo congressional committee, dominates American industry.

James is one of the multimillionaires that have separately incorporated their enormous power as investors. The Curtis Securities Co., of which he is president, might well be designated James, the capitalist exploiter, with A. C. James, the individual, is publicly thought of as a philanthropist and sportsman.

Dodge Income Taxes.

By having the bulk of his income come to the Curtis Securities Co. for reinvestment, James has been avoiding the graduated income taxes by which congress hoped to make the very rich pay a part of their share of the war cost. This was pointed out by Sen. Couzens in his attack on Mellon's scheme for taxing the rich. A large part of James' fortune, now reckoned at about \$200,000,000, came to him by inheritance from his father.

According to the New York Times, James is believed to be the largest stockholder in the Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific and Great Northern. The last 2 roads control the stock of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. James is reported to own most of the minority stock in this very profitable road. His control of the Western Pacific now gives him a big say in the management of the Denver & Rio Grande, which is jointly controlled by the Western Pacific and Missouri Pacific roads.

With James' assumption of control T. M. Schmitz, becomes operating head of the Western Pacific. For years he has been employed by the Guggenheim and Phelps-Dodge interests to represent their control in the transportation industry. In addition James joins the directorate, bringing with him Hale Holden, president of the Burlington and Colorado & Southern; James E. Gorman, president of the Rock Island, and Winthrop Aldrich, representing Rockefeller holdings.

Controls Colleges.

James has the usual influence of a multi-millionaire outside of business. Along with Dwight Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co. and George Flinn of Ginn & Co. he is one of the dominating trustees of Amherst College. He is trustee of Hampton Institute, the Metropolitan Art Museum, the New York public library and director of Union Theological Seminary. His vast fortune, accumulated at the expense of workers in the copper industry, enables him to extend his control not only to transportation but also to the country's cultural life. He is a factor in the control of education by big business.

Methodist Snoopers Seek Pennsylvania Blue Law Violators

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—A girl and two men are under arrest charged with violation of the Sunday blue laws of 1794 in connection with the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition here.

Twelve warrants were sworn out after investigators for the Methodist committee of 100 had visited the grounds last Sunday and taken the names of persons selling tickets. However, only three of the twelve ticket sellers could be located, but the investigators indicated they would continue their search.

A hearing has been set for July 19 on the application for an injunction closing the Sesqui-Centennial on Sunday.

Chorus Girls Kick for Pay from Boss Who Left in Night

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 19.—A fifteen chorus girls and 45 other stage workers stormed the doors of the Savoy Theater to demand their wages and belongings. Three of the girls declared that the paymaster and show officials disappeared Saturday night, leaving the workers unpaid and stranded. Lessors of the theater were in the International Theaters of America, Inc.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

Open your eyes! Look around! There are the stories of the workers' struggles around you begging to be written up. Do it! Send it in! Write as you fight.



(Copyright, 1926, by Upton Sinclair)

WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, tinsmith, drives with his three-year-old son Bertie to the city to sign a lease for a new oil field. Meeting "Lassie Land," Bertie's best friend, goes to meet a group of small property owners whose land he wants for drilling. But other oil concerns have been intriguing and the meeting breaks up in a row. Bertie meets Paul Watkins, son of a Holy Roller, who has run away from home. They become friends but Paul leaves for other parts before their acquaintance is very old. Dad goes to drill on Prospect Hill near Bertie City. He needs a road, fence and smooth the palm, a city official. In short order his first well, "Ross-Bankside No. 1," is begun. Dad spends busy days in his little office and Bertie, Bertie's sister, comes home from finishing school on a vacation. She is very snobbish. Her Aunt Emma has been trying to make a lady of her. Bertie's wife, Bertie's mother, doesn't like Bertie to know such "Horrid Fellows." In the meantime Dad is getting along with his well. With many careful and toilsome mechanical operations, Ross-Bankside No. 1 is ready to drill and by noon the next day has fired up the first tank. In a week Dad had several more derricks under way. He was working hard with everything coming his way. Bertie asks Dad to go to the Savoie valley. Dad protests that it's too far away and is told that that's where Paul's family is. Bertie goes to get a camping outfit ready and the next day arrives at the Watkins ranch. The old man welcomes them all with little Eli and the three girls, all dropped behind now, the palm trees, the arroyo, the hills, the mountains. Dad, after satisfying himself that there is oil on the land, decides to buy the Watkins ranch. Dad goes into the house with Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, leaving the Watkins. Dad goes to do as he pleases, while Dad wheedles the farm from the Watkins.

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"Wolf! Wolf!" Howls John

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and one time prominent in the progressive wing of the American Federation of Labor, seems to be suffering from an incurable desire to take one of Aesop's fables too seriously.

It is the one about the boy who was guarding the sheep from the wolves. Out of pure devilment, the lad shouted, "Wolf!" when there were no wolves for the pleasure of seeing the villagers scurrying to help him. He had his fun but when the wolves came and he called for assistance no help arrived.

Perhaps this tale does not adorn the moral, but it's a good story anyhow.

Fitzpatrick is no child, yet he is childish. He went into hysterics last Sunday because one of the delegates, who happened to be a Communist, stated in answer to a question that he was unable to secure the presence of Fitzpatrick, Nockels, Olander, Oscar Nelson or other prominent conservative labor officials at a meeting called to fight the injunction that sent several girl members of the I. L. G. W. U. to jail. Therefore he had to invite labor leaders who were not afraid to fight the injunction. One of them happened to be William Z. Foster.

While the girls were in jail the federation officials did nothing to assist them, outside of appealing to Governor Len Small, their political angel. Small did nothing, then Fitzpatrick kindly threw the blame on the attorney general who is gunning for Small's job.

In his anxiety to guard the interests of the conservative labor officialdom (and incidentally the employers), from the Communist "wolves," Fitzpatrick usually succeeds in making an ass of himself. Last Sunday, for instance, he grabbed the wrong end of the pole when he attacked the girls who went to jail over the injunction issue and sneered at their alleged efforts to win martyrdom. None, only the most hardened in the ranks of the labor fakers would take this attitude towards women who went to jail for a great cause. Some of those women left their little children in the care of others and served their sentences.

Of course, John Fitzpatrick is not without compassion for the sufferings of others. But he finds himself in a most unhappy position. The situation is not to his liking, but he must sleep in the bed he selected. He must either fight the employers or the progressives. He has elected to fight the progressives.

Fitzpatrick once stated that the Communists are clever enough to champion issues that are of interest to the working class. Quite true. And that is the main reason why Mr. Fitzpatrick will not be able to carry out his ultimatum delivered in the heat of anger last Sunday. John said he would not give delegates, who were also Communists, the floor until they proved they were not Communists.

If Fitzpatrick got ahead of the Communists in pushing issues that are of interest to the workers, he would have no trouble with them. But then he would be so much like a Communist that the old Skinny Madden gang might come to life and make life miserable for him.

This is no world for a person who wants peace.

West Virginia Miners Again in Battle

The unconquerable coal diggers of West Virginia have again raised their battle flags against the operators who have succeeded after years of struggle in wrecking the United Mine Workers of America in that state.

West Virginia is one of the most famous theaters of war in the glorious history of the coal miners' union. It is here that the coal magnates have delivered their heaviest blows. It is here that the miners have written the most splendid chapters in the story of a struggle against unbearable conditions.

The coal miners of West Virginia not only had to fight against the employers, their gunmen and their courts, but they were also under the handicap of having an international officialdom which systematically sabotaged their efforts and destroyed the solidarity of the district organization. Instead of fighting the operators, Lewis and Green wined and dined with them. They preferred to have their feet under the bosses' table rather than on the picket line. Lewis and Green and the rest of their flunkies were more interested in conducting a war against the progressive elements in the union rather than against the union-smashing employers.

According to all indications the present strike is a mass movement on the part of the miners in the Fairmont district, having for its aim the organization of the 40,000 miners in that part of the state. The striking miners are showing that they are made of the stuff which can produce victories. A victory in West Virginia would be a clarion call to the miners in every part of coal mining section of the United States to renew the struggle to organize the mines 100 per cent.

A Correction

We regret that in Monday's issue of THE DAILY WORKER Comrade A. Lozovsky's name was, by an mechanical error, left off an article on this page entitled, "The General Council Intrigues Against the British Coal Miners."

COMMITTEE SPEAKING FOR 40,000
CITIZENS OF PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY,
ASSAILS THE "CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE"

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., July 19.—The executive committee of the Associated Societies and Parishes of Passaic, representing more than 40,000 citizens, attacked the strikebreaking activities of the so-called "Citizen's Committee" organized recently with strong mill backing for the purpose of attacking the leadership of the strike and depriving the strikers of relief funds.

The "Slavic Committee" as the Associated Societies and Parishes are commonly called, denounced in no uncertain terms the publicity statements of the Citizen's Committee, intimating that it was the tool of a few politicians and of business men who are feeling the pinch of the long strike.

French Strikebreakers Hold National Convention



Above are shown members of the French fascist movement in conference at Rhine. Recruited from much the same middle-class and rural elements as their black Italian brothers, these Frenchmen hope to take advantage of the falling franc to establish a black-shirt dictatorship of capitalism.

PASSAIC HEALTH
HEAD IS PLIANT
TOOL OF BOSSSESSeeks to Block Relief to
Underfed Children

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., July 19.—The statement of Dr. John N. Ryan, city health officer, that the children of the 16,000 striking textile workers are not in need of milk was sharply assailed by Alfred Wagenknecht, chairman of the general relief committee of textile strikers, 743 Main avenue, in an interview here today.

Declaring that Dr. Ryan was "dutifully falling in line with the policy of the mill bosses and their latest tool, the citizen's committee, in attempting to cut off relief and starve the workers back to the mills," the relief chairman challenged Dr. Ryan to go into the homes of the workers and test the truth of his assertion.

Malnutrition.

"He will find most of the strikers' children suffering from underweight and malnutrition as a result of their parents' inability to furnish them with nutritious food on the starvation wages paid by the millionaire mill barons. And if he is not altogether prejudiced against workers' children getting milk, he will be forced to agree with us that these kiddies are in urgent need of milk and other nutritious food."

The relief chairman called attention to the cases of 100 strikers' children who were recently given a medical examination. "Fifty of them were found to be underweight and suffering from malnutrition and anemia," he declared. "They were all chosen at random, as the first hundred to register for the summer camps. The study of the Workers' Health Bureau of New York City of 404 cases of Passaic textile workers and their children showed similar results.

"Whether Dr. Ryan and the citizen's committee like it or not, the workers of America are going to see that these underfed and puny bodies are strengthened to resist disease and for the struggle against such autocracy and oppression as exist in the textile industry."

Seek to Block Relief.

"The workers are wise to the bosses' game. Having failed to drive the textile strikers back to the mills with police clubs, gas bombs, drenchings in zero weather, savage jail sentences, and excessive bail bonds, the bosses are now in starvation offensive. They have picked the tenderest point. They plan to weaken the splendid resistance of the striker parents with the cries of hungry children. A few days ago, thru the citizen's committee, they impudently injected themselves into the labor movement in an effort to cut off relief. And now, thru the accommodation of Dr. Ryan, they attack the children's milk campaign of the Passaic strikers, on the assumption that worker's children do not need milk and nutritious food. This attack, like all the others, is doomed to failure. The workers are wise to the bosses' game and have already begun to answer this latest attack with greater support for strike relief."

Ousted Small Pet Is
Given Another Plum

Will H. Colvin, ousted chairman of the state board of pardons and paroles, has been appointed assistant commerce commissioner by Governor Len Small, it was learned here today.

The position pays \$5,000 yearly. Colvin was let go at the time the "pardon mill" investigation was under way at Joliet prison.

Keep Up Antique Theatricals While Miners Starve



One of the signs of the decadence of the imperialist British empire is the persistent observance of all the out-dated and costly ceremonies of by-gone days. Above is shown the silly looking London Tower guard with fake curls, silk suits, ruffles and old guns that won't shoot.

Railroad Fat Boys Enjoy Pleasant Outing



Left to right playing a boys' game are: W. J. Friss, general manager of Vanderbilt's New York Central; Elisha Lee, vice-president of the strikebreaking "Pensy," and G. W. Galloway, vice-president of the "B. & O." Each of the above named railroads has a slightly different policy towards its workers. For example, the Pensy locks them out while the B. & O. cajoles them with a "plan." But they are all members of the same club and enjoy themselves while the slaves keep their trains running.

Caliban in the Coal
Mines

By LOUIS UNTERMEYER

God, we don't like to complain
We know that the mine is no lark—
But—there's the pooh from the rain;
But—there's the cold and the dark.

God, You don't know what it is
You, in Your well-lighted sky,
Watching the meteors whizz;
Warm, with the sun always by.

God, if You had but the moon
Stuck in Your cap for a lamp,
Even You'd tire of it soon,
Down in the dark and the damp.

Nothing but blackness above
And nothing that moves but the cars—
God, if You wish for our love,
Fling us a handful of stars!

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

The American Worker Correspondent is out. Did you get your copy? Hurry up! Send in your sub! It's only 60 cents.



The 100% American.

WITH THE STAFF

Being Things From Here and
There Which Have Inspired
Us to Folly or Frenzy

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

"When gain and profit is wrung from the needy and helpless, it becomes sinful and a thing of evil," so said William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Now this is a right brilliant remark. We observe, however, that when folks are not helpless, they don't permit profit to be wrung from them. Hence, no sin is committed against both vanish.

If the soul of the boss you'd be
Saving,
From going to hell in a hick;
You better begin organizing,

BILL GREEN

And calling a general strike.

The interest of workers don't mat
ter,

BILL GREEN

If they starve here, they feast up
above.
So pass 'round the platter and
keep up

YOUR CHATTER

To the boss of your brotherly love.

WANTED

A government of France that will
stay put. And a franc of which we
are pleased, franking it being worth
something. We had thought to in
stitute a ceremony of stepping out
for a drink every time a capitalist
cabinet falls, but we daren't become
habitual drinkers.

Our Versatile Moro

You may not know Hadji Butu, but you oughta. He is the More gentleman who represents that Mohammedan section of the Philippine Islands in "our" colonial legislature at Manila. He has what you might call a "ready mind." Hadji is able to change it at will. On Thursday he interviewed Colonial Thompson and after coyly admitting that the Moros were "incapable of self-government" opined that they dearly desired to be ruled by Americans, especially by the rubber trust, and cordially rejected the idea of Philippine independence. On Friday, the Philippine legislature unanimously passed a resolution demanding immediate and absolute independence. It does that every year, usually by *viva voce* vote. This year the vote was by roll call. Hadji voted for Philippine independence.

The Millennium Has Arriv
—Maybe.

Dr. Wynn, who is noted in London as a prophet, says the next world war is about to begin. We don't see that it needs much of a prophet for that. Anyhow, he says it will be over by 1936. Incidentally, the Dock said the millennium is due to arrive July 20, right this year. We're writing about this on the 19th, and if we manage to get to work on time and have all the other six little editors at work on time, we'll agree that the Old Dock was right. One of our six seems to be lost in the shuttle in New York. If you run across him, show him to follow the green line.

DEPORT HIM TO ROOSHA.

"By 1936," says Dock Wynn, millennium expert extraordinary who resides in Merry England, "the world will have completely understood the meaning of the great pyramid and the present forms of world government will have ceased to be. We shall have arrived at one universal government." We can't understand how it happened that Sir William Johnson-Hicks did not descend upon the Old Dock about that time and pinch him for sedition. Undoubtedly the Old Dock has had a letter from Zinoviev. This will grieve Ramsay MacDonald. We mean the letter, not the pinch.